

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 87 3/4c; lead 7 1/2 bid; spelter 73 1/2c; copper 23 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight and Thursday fair; warmer in the south portion tonight.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 20.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING JANUARY 23, 1918.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION—12 PAGES

AUSTRIAN STRIKES ENDED

Majority of Factories Being Re-opened But People Clamor For Food

TWO SHIPS ARE SUNK BY ENEMY

AUSTRIA CAUSES CONCERN

Peace Agitation Stirring Various Parties to Depths.

SEE DANGER AHEAD

Germany May Lose Her Last Neighbor and Friend.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The peace agitation in Austria-Hungary is receiving a great deal of attention in Germany. The Socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin emphatically declares the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austria labor in the peace struggle and maintains that events in the dual monarchy must have brought a deep reaction in Germany.

"We have been walking on the edge of a precipice in the last few days," it says, "and goes on to demand that the German government resolutely take its place by the side of its Austrian ally."

Menaced With Complete Isolation.

"As the fruit of peace propaganda," it continues, "we are menaced not only with the wrecking of the peace negotiations with Russia but also with complete political isolation."

This danger can be averted only if the German government declares itself in agreement with Foreign Minister Czernin (respecting the adherence to the principles of no annexations and no indemnities).

If the government acts otherwise, the consequence will be that Austria-Hungary and Russia will enter into lasting relations of friendship and Germany will remain excluded therefrom and we shall lose our last neighbor and friend.

Militarists Are Irritated.

Among newspapers of a different type there is considerable irritation toward Austria which in some places expressed its disapproval.

The Tagliche Rundschau of Berlin declares that owing to support from the Austrian government internationalism has come to the surface, stirring up strike after strike and preparing for democratic peace of the sort Trotsky stands for. It also speaks of a fresh crisis arising in Germany through the action of the German Social-Democracy.

Much Concern Over Austria.

The Frankfurter Zeitung expresses much concern at the peace demonstrations in Austria, remarking that Germany cannot be asked to agree to an unconditional peace after such a war as this, nor can Austria. It complains that the Austrian government might do more than it is doing to make it clear that it is not in the special interests of Germany that the two nations are standing together in the peace negotiations. The Zeitung conjectures that the strikes in Austria are attributable to Count Czernin's "stage management."

Other German newspapers express strong dissatisfaction at the attitude of Count Czernin.

Fourteen Peace Meetings.

A report from Amsterdam says that fourteen meetings having the nature of peace demonstrations were held in Cologne Monday, non-Socialists from the middle classes as well as the Socialists being represented largely.

Chancellor von Hertling's promised speech in the reichstag respecting German war aims is now expected on Thursday. Count Czernin also probably will speak in Vienna.

KILLED IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—First Lieutenants William H. Cheney and Oliver P. Sherwood and Private George A. Beach were killed Sunday in a collision of airplanes over an American aviation school in France, the war department was advised tonight by General Pershing.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STIRS GERMANY

Three Formidable Organizations Now Openly Campaigning for Vote for Women.

OPENING GUN FIRED

Country in Lowest Rank of Nations as Regards Rights of Womanhood.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—Woman suffrage is beginning to agitate Germany despite the government's forcible insistence that this and kindred questions must not be made the subject of agitation until after the war. Three formidable national organizations now are openly campaigning in Germany on behalf of woman's suffrage—the woman's department of the Social-Democratic party, the German Imperial Union for Woman's Suffrage and the German Woman's Suffrage society. These organizations have just issued a united manifesto which is regarded as the opening gun in a determined campaign. In this manifesto they say:

"Up to the present Germany stands in the lowest rank of nations as regards women's rights. In most civilized lands women have already been given a large share in public affairs. German women have been granted nothing except within the most insignificant limits."

"Among us Germans, not only the national, but even the communal franchise is denied, or even a share in the industrial and commercial courts. In the demand for the democratization of German public life, our legislators do not seem to even admit the existence of women."

"But during the war the co-operation of the women in public life has unquestionably grown from year to year until today the number of women engaged in various callings in Germany exceeds the number of men. The work they are doing includes all spheres of male activity; without them it would no longer be possible to support the economic life of the people. Women have done their full share in the work of the community. Does not this performance of duty involve the right to share in the building up and extension of the social order?"

"The women protest against this lack of political rights. They demand political equality with men. This first joint pronouncement of women's demands will be followed by others until the victory of our cause is won."

PERSHING REPORTS THREE MEN KILLED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General Pershing today reported three American infantrymen killed in action on January 21. He gave no details of the engagement.

The dead are: Private Albert Cook, nearest friend Delbert Coats, West Almond, N. Y. Private Harry V. Garman, Catawba, Va.

Private Leo E. Radi, Cleveland, O. The following other deaths, not in action, were reported by General Pershing:

Clarence M. Wilhelm, pneumonia; R. F. D. No. 2, Grass Valley, Cal. Thomas M. Coyne, meningitis; Cleburne, Tex.

Derwood B. Dickinson, pneumonia; Gooding, Idaho.

All were private soldiers.

Men Killed in Action.

These are the first reports of men killed in action in more than two months. In the opinion of army officers here, the appearance of "killed in action" in the reports does not necessarily mean that American battalions have returned to front line trenches for further training after an absence of some weeks because that is the interpretation being generally placed on casualties.

For military reasons the department today declined to say whether a definite sector has been taken over by the Americans.

Casualties resulting from participation by an American company in a reconnoitering party conducted by French troops, or from a chance hit by enemy artillery, among a party of dispatch riders would all be reported under the head of "killed in action." Army officers pointed out, also, that occasional shells are exchanged all along the front for the purpose of restoring ranges or to demolish a troublesome vantage point on the other side and that men killed as a result of such exchanges are considered to have fallen in action.

SUGAR RELIEF EXPECTED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Relief from Chicago's sugar famine may be expected within a week, it was asserted by H. C. Earle, manager of the food administration's distribution committee.

IS "BOSS" McADOO'S NEW SECRETARY



Oscar A. Price.

"Boss" McAdoo of the railroads has appointed a proven "live wire" as his new private secretary. The man is Oscar A. Price, auditor of the interior department.

WAR CABINET FIGHT AVOIDED

Senate Leaders and Military Committee to Hold Preliminary Conference.

TALK FORECAST

Chamberlain's Supporters Plan General Discussion of Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Conferees today between senate administration leaders handling President Wilson's fight against the military committee's bills to create a war cabinet and munitions director, practically decided that reference of the war cabinet measure to the military committee will not be opposed. Thus the initial clash has been avoided.

This plan was decided upon, administration spokesmen said, not in fear that they lacked votes for a test of strength but rather to avoid broadening the schism with the White House and also to follow usual procedure of legislation.

Vigorous debate, however, is expected tomorrow if Chairman Chamberlain carries out his intention to reply to the president.

After allowing the war cabinet bill to go to the military committee, administration leaders plan to have it also referred to the naval committee.

The munitions director bill previously reported is also to be sent to the naval committee.

In tomorrow's debate Senator Chamberlain's supporters plan to bring up a general discussion of army conditions and the war department's reorganization.

MAYOR RECALLS A COMMISSIONER

Failed to Place N. Y. Motorcycle Policemen on Trial for Dereliction of Duty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—After serving twenty-three days as police commissioner of New York under Mayor Hylan, Frederick H. Bugher was asked to resign the position today by the mayor on the ground that he had failed to place on trial motorcycle policemen charged with dereliction of duty in the Ruth Cruger murder case as recommended by a grand jury.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 21.—United States secret service men caused the arrest here today of John Soursel, an Italian brick layer. It is asserted his arrest is in connection with that of Josie Linds, the Italian girl detained in Chicago last Saturday who had 36 sticks of dynamite in her possession which she said she was carrying for a Youngstown man. Soursel is being held for further investigation of the charge.

SECRET SERVICE ARRESTS ITALIAN

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 23.—Guy E. Waite of East Ottawa is an independent man in these days of coal shortage. Some months ago he discovered a two-foot vein of high grade coal beneath his house.

Now he digs his coal and shovels it direct to the furnace regardless of snow-blocked railroads, or heatless days.

Pennsylvania state workmen's compensation board will pay double compensation where an employee is injured and also totally disabled.

ALLIES LOSE SHIPS

U-Boats Send Two Steamers Down With 718 Men.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago 718 men were lost, it was announced here officially today.

Mr. MacNamara's announcement gave the first news received here of any heavy loss of life in recent sinkings in the Mediterranean. A dispatch from Tokyo on January 4 showed that an attempt had been made by hostile submarines to attack British transports conveyed by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean on December 30. The Japanese admiral stated that submarines were repulsed. The warships were not damaged.

FOREIGN TRADE BEATS RECORD

America's Business for 1917 Amounts to \$9,178,000,000—Gain of \$1,300,000,000 Over 1916.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—America's foreign trade surpassed all records in 1917, amounting to \$9,178,000,000. Official figures issued today by the department of commerce showed that was a gain of nearly \$1,300,000,000 over the preceding year. December exports of \$550,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over November, caused the big increase in the year's total.

The year's exports amounted to \$6,226,000,000; imports, \$2,952,000,000. Free imports formed 72 per cent of the total.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States has nearly doubled in the last two years, amounting to \$3,274,000,000 in 1917, as compared with \$1,776,000,000 in 1915. Gold imports amounted to \$538,000,000, against \$586,000,000 in 1916, the decrease being due largely to the fact that, since the United States entered the war, purchases by the allies have been financed by credits instead of by transfer of gold.

Exports of gold amounted to \$372,000,000, compared with \$156,000,000 in 1916.

Silver imports amounted to \$52,000,000, against \$32,000,000 in 1916, and exports were valued at \$34,000,000, against \$71,000,000 for 1916.

PRISON SHOE PLANT AND LAUNDRY BURN

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—One of the largest shoe factories at the state penitentiary burned today. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

The prison laundry also was destroyed. The fire was one of a series discovered during the night by guards. The other blazes were extinguished without difficulty. Officials believe the fires were incendiary.

INDEPENDENT MAN IN COAL SHORTAGE

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 23.—Guy E. Waite of East Ottawa is an independent man in these days of coal shortage. Some months ago he discovered a two-foot vein of high grade coal beneath his house.

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TOTED STAKES, IS ROAD PRESIDENT



N. D. Maher.

The new president of the Norfolk & Western railroad, N. D. Maher, left school when seventeen years old and took a position carrying stakes for the surveyors.

UKRAINE PEACE IS NOT ASSURED

Vienna Statement Says "There Is Well Founded Hope" of an Agreement.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A much more cautious account of the result of the negotiations between the central powers and the Ukraine at Brest-Litovsk than was given in the recent German semi-official statement which reported what appeared to be a virtual settlement, is contained in an official statement from Vienna received through Amsterdam today. The Vienna statement speaks of "the well founded hope" of the negotiations leading to an agreement on the basis of a peace treaty.

A German reflection of this view is found in the Berlin Tageblatt, which says the Vienna account of the result of the negotiations with the Ukrainians must be regarded as the final one. The previous semi-official announcement of an agreement having been reached, the newspaper points out, does not correspond with the text issued for publication.

CHICAGO PLANTS ARE RE-OPENED

Work Resumed After Five-day Shut-down—Consumers Warned to Use Rigid Economy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Industries in the Chicago district resumed operations today after the five-day shut down with the problem of fuel still confronting them. The consumers were warned that the most rigid economy in the use of coal would be necessary if the factories elsewhere were to be kept moving. Hope was to be seen in the prediction of the weather forecaster of warmer weather for tonight and tomorrow with some prospect of a January thaw. According to John E. Williams, state fuel administrator, the shortage of fuel is now one million tons due to further snowfalls and continued zero weather in the coal field of Illinois.

AGED INDIAN DOES NOT LIKE HOTEL BED

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Kagenawoyence, a Chippewa Indian, said to be 130 years old, who is here from his home at Cass Lake, Minn., to attend the automobile show which opens next Monday, does not like the white man's bed. Although he occupied a room with a bath at a leading downtown hotel last night, he slept on the floor. He said that beds in hotels and berths in sleeping cars give one a cramp.

According to the records at the Indian agency where Kagenawoyence lives, he is the oldest Indian in America.

COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton ginned prior to January 16 amounted to 10,569,475 running bales counting round as half bales and excluding linters, the census bureau today announced.

Fuel Administrators Pleaded.

Fuel administration officials were pleased with the embargo. The Pennsylvania railroad carries about 18 per cent of the bituminous coal from the Appalachian district. Moving nothing by food, coal and essential war freight, officials declared the Pennsylvania would be able to supply coal immediately to territory short all the winter.

Diversion of coal shipments to the preferred list of consumers, including householders, ships and strictly war industries, fuel administration officials say, has improved the coal situation materially.

The railroad embargo, they said, while it would have been more effective had it been put in force simultaneously with the closing order, still will go a long way toward improving conditions.

Mr. McAdoo thought federal control would not affect the states' rights to tax the roads. He did not believe an increase in passenger fares to discourage travel was necessary but if freight congestion became so acute as to demand passenger equipment, he said he would not hesitate to materially increase passenger rates.

McAdoo reiterated his belief that the president has power to fix interstate rates, but he believed the state commissions should continue their supervision over interstate rates. He again expressed belief that the right of the president to fix rates would not be exercised except in emergency cases.

The railroad administration, he said, will decide just what lines are needed by the government and those not needed will be advised to continue their operation in the same manner as before the federal control began.

Review of War Situation.

With more than 1,000,000 workers on strike and widespread reports of disorders in Austria and Hungary, the situation in the dual monarchy is becoming clouded, the censorship having stifled all newspapers. The German censorship also has prohibited German newspapers from telling of the situation in Austria.

Efforts of Austrian statesmen to quiet the hungry people in their demand for peace apparently failed of their purpose and the censorship which permitted the promises of the government's spokesmen to reach the outside world, again has resumed its vigor. The trouble is said to be deep seated and is a mixture of war-weariness, hunger and anti-Germanism.

Peace Is Hoped For.

Seemingly, the one strong hope of Austrian leaders in quieting the tumult is in the success of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk with Russia and the Ukraine. The German attitude on occupied territories has balked the conclusion of peace with Russia and the Central powers have been unable to agree to a treaty with the Ukraine. A peace with the Ukraine would open the food producing territory of Little Russia to the Austrians who have been refused food by Hungary.

Little news has come from Germany on the political situation there, but it is indicated that the Austrian emperor is not unmindful that the trouble in his own land may force Emperor William to change his attitude toward the peace negotiations. It is reported that further pan-German attempts to hold meetings in Germany have been broken up by peace adherents.

Germany Refuses Guarantees.

The refusal on the part of Germany to give a guarantee of the evacuation of occupied territories is emphasized in a long statement dealing with the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk issued through the Bolshevik telegraph agency. The statement speculates on the attitude of the Germans during the negotiations and adds that it stripped the imperialists of the false pretensions to democratic principles.

On the fighting fronts the situation is unchanged. Small raids and spirited artillery actions at various points are the only activities on the western and Italian fronts. There have been no further Bulgarian attacks in Macedonia but in Albania the French have repulsed enemy reconnaissances in the Skumbi valley.

Labor Party in Conference.

The British Labor party opens its annual conference at Nottingham today. Labor's attitude toward the carrying on of the war and peace aims will be discussed. The food situation in England which has resulted in the ordering of two meatless days a week by the food controller, is expected to be the subject of several resolutions.

EMBARGO ON ALL FREIGHT EXCEPT REAL NECESSITIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An embargo on all freight except food, fuel and war munitions on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Ohio east of the Ohio river and the Philadelphia & Reading was authorized today by Director-General McAdoo.

The action was taken on recommendation of A. H. Smith, assistant director-general in charge of transportation in the east. No reference was made to the recommendation for an embargo submitted last night by Fuel Administrator Garfield. The embargo is temporary and is expected to last only a few days.

Industries Resume Operations.

America's industries, idle for the past five days under the fuel administration's closing order, resumed operations today in the face of a congested transportation situation east of the Mississippi river threatening daily to become worse from adverse weather conditions.

At the end of the five-day restriction period, no official could say today just what were the effects of the industrial shutdown except that it had got coal to seaboard for ships.

Homes in many parts of the country still were without fuel, although complaints were fewer than they had been for weeks.

Bad Weather Hampers Work.

Railroad congestion has not been much relieved but it was impossible to say whether the closing order helped or not. Bad weather nullified much of the good effects the general closing might have had in clearing the railroads.

On account of the extremely severe weather which has particularly affected operation of railroads crossing the Allegheny mountains, said the railroad administration announcement, "Director-General McAdoo, upon the recommendation of Regional Director Smith, has authorized him to place an embargo upon all freight except food, fuel and ship or war munitions and warships are as specifically approved by the war department upon the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh; Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio river and the Philadelphia & Reading for the purpose of enabling those lines which are the heaviest bituminous coal carriers to continue specializing upon coal for the double purpose of supplying the acute conditions in New England and the harbor of New York and elsewhere and in the provision of empty cars for mines and coke ovens."

Embargo Only Temporary.

"This embargo is a temporary one. It should last but a few days if the weather moderates."

The practical effect of this order will not greatly change conditions of the last few days, it was stated by railroad administration officials, since local embargoes already have been declared by many eastern railroads. These have been made on the initiative of individual railroads with the general approval of Mr. Smith.

In many cases also, an embargo practically was in effect before severe conditions prevented railroads from supplying cars to shippers.

An embargo on everything but food, fuel and munitions, has been under consideration for several days. Up to last night, however, the director-general was not favorable to a general embargo, believing that railroads soon would be able to move the entire congestion of freight. This hope was shattered last week by the continuation of bad weather and snow almost everywhere east of the Mississippi and by the consequent breakdown of locomotives and slower movement of coal and food shipments.

Serious Condition in New York.

A threatened serious coal shortage in New York is also said to have hastened the decision.

Indications were, today, that hard weather would continue through most of the week and railroad administration officials intimated that they looked for little improvement in the transportation situation before Saturday.

Early reports showed that, without the embargo order, a deluge of traffic might have been expected by tomorrow as a result of the re-opening of manufacturing plants after the five day suspension period. Many industries, it was expected, would continue to operate on partial time as a result of the embargo order today. This will tend to save coal further for domestic use and bunkering of ships.

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